The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 62 cts, per quarter.

Yesterday the candidates for the Senate and House of Commons for this county spoke in the Town Hall. We had got back yesterday morning, after having been two nights on the cars, going to and returning from Wilson try, and shaped its policy, from the days of Jefferson to the —we had written out our notes of Gov. Ellis' speech in the forenoon, and seen our paper go to press, and felt ciples such private exercises and movement. The mistress of the world. With such purposes, such private exercises and purposes, such private exercises and purposes and purposes. used up; so we concluded not to try and attend the dis- the democratic party deserved and won the highest conficussion, but the sound of applause drew us down to the dence and gratitude of the toiling masses -it bore sloft on Town Hall, when the discussion was about half through. headed privilege by the beard, and attaigned error and pre-Col. Person was making a calm, argumentative speech, addressing himself to the judgment of his audience, and preservation of all that experience had approved—the Conoccasionally eliciting irrepressible bursts of applause. stitution was its plaar and its cloud, and progress was its watchword. [Applause.] Under its benign policy our Col. Person referred to national politics, to the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and to the platform up- and absorbed their barbarous and semi-barbarous races. on which they stand, and to their prospects of being and nearly trebled the number of free sovereign States .elected. He paid his respects to the State issues, and devoted some time to an expection of the description devoted some time to an exposition of the deceptions they might subsist upon the fruits of others labor, have, and dangerous character of the ad valorem hobby, as diver from the field and exterminated, and the only great well as to the insincerity and inconsistency of its leading work left them in the present crisis is to vindicate the survey of the Constitution and the consistence of the States advocates.

Mr. Meares, one of the Opposition candidates for the Senate, arose, laboring, apparently, under very considered and foes within, and democracy was in the zenith of its trierable excitement-it may have been his manner, but certainly it differed very much from our recollections of liot's hope-is crippled and divided; it its power is weak that manner when he served as Fillmore elector four

Mr. Meares "pitched in" from the word "go," talking about Democracy and Democrats as humbugs and the prince of humbugs. He figured the old party down to Tophet very soon. Assured all hands that George er to advance personal ends only, they have destroyed its ion precisely with Mr. Badger himself. Mr. Badger forces upon the enemies of the Constitution. had more sense than any twenty Democrats in the State, etc. Some folks' geese are all swans. Mr. Menres didn't Badger keeps the napkin so tightly wrapped round his does anybody clse. Why a gentleman personally as clever as Mr. Meares should have indulged in such bitter invective we are unable to surmise, unless that he party. Mr. Person's speech called for no such reply.

ever its constitutional authority extends, full and [Applause ] ever its constitutional authority extends, but and there was never a moment in the history of the demoadequate protection against all assaults or unlawcratic party, or a time when the masses of the people lookrailroad trains. [Langhter.] When a corps of hands were adequate protection against all assaults or unlaw ful interference, to matter from what quarter they ful interference, to matter from what quarter they come. If we are afraid to claim our rights in the Union—afraid to demand that the General Government is should do its simple duty, what use is there in having a General Government? What sense can there be in the Southern people poying taxes for the support of that Government? What in the world was the General Government established for, if not to protect the rights of Government established for, if not to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, or wherever of the good of the protection against all assaults or unlaw full interference, to matter from what quarter they full interference, to matter from what quarter they come and the protection of the world was the General Government? What is simple duty, what use is there in having a Government established for, if not to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories, or wherever its constitutional authority extends? And yet, when the contact of the protection of the torse whether the protection is a fair chance for others in addition. Cheers, I doubt the decided by the counts, and strictly belonged to the judiciary, to leave the confidence in the whole that the bedeeled by the counts, and strictly belonged to the subject on the whole whether the whole as the protection of his light domestic history at which has such earlies confidence and such and confidence which has been easily as a fair chance for others in addition. Cheers, I do the clearly of the constitution of his distinct the whole that the indication of houghts of the specific confidence where the life of the constitution of the specific confidence and associated by the counts, and desired the specific confidence and associated that the allocation of the constitution of the specific confidence and associated the specific confidence and associated the profficence entails and protection of the specific confidence and as the Democratic party asserts this plain right, the Oppo- arrayed in the robes of his sacred office, with raised hands sition orators charge them with standing upon the same platform with the Free Soilers, and we know not what mgs. The whisper of beauty is hushed in the galler estate and lead bow their gray hairs in sympathetic and deep devotion

a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it Resolved. That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to se cure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitu-

earliest practicable moment.

This, Mr. Meares said, was old Henry Clay Whiggery, etc. The resolution goes for a bill only " to the extent of the Constitutional authority of Congress." New upon the extent of that constitutional authority have arisen the differences between Mr. Clay's party and the Democratic party; and until it can be shown that the drew, and the residue adjourned to Baltimore for a period Democratic party has abandoned its own position and to hope that, separated from the influences that surrounded adopted that of Mr. Clay and his party, the objections them, and no longer breathing the contagions they engenurged by Mr. Meares are wholly without force or effect. dered, but inhaling a healthy moral atmosphere, they might Although the policy and sectional justice of granting alternate sections of the public lands to assist in the state was worse than the first. The same drilled, packer, construction of railroads, has been severely questioned. | machine majority met again-composed of delegates from a no party has said that it is unconstitutional. Congress | portion of States, and assumed to sit in judgment upon the can constitutionally grant the right of way through the rights of regular delegates from another portion-to pumsh public domain. It can grant alternate sections; it can other delinquency in short, to deny to sovereign democratmake a postal contract; it can give engineering aid as is States the right to return to their seats at Baltimore, beto a military road; it can make stipulations as to the conveyance of troops, arms and manitions of war. protracted sitting at Charleston—a question belonging en-Within its constitutional authority, and without violating one Democratic principle, Congress can do much seever! And not only were these delegations expelled unto aid in the construction of a Pacific Railroad.

P. Meares, Esq. We heard only the portions of the speeches of Messrs. Person and Meares above briefly dismembered and broke up the Convention, as it should deed, her potential act did not decide it for good or for referred to. Mr. Hall having no immediate competitor, have done, and as every sensible mind saw it would do, and evil. In view of this, I early Jetermined to countenance no addressed himself, as we learn, more to general politics, and made a stirring address. Mr. Poisson was also to preside over the tyrannous cabal, and of the delegations would produce certain and inevitable defeat. I knew that quite animated; not having heard him, we cannot say | who, under the same president, re-organized and placed in | this clique of politicians had abated not one jot or tittle of whether he devoted as much attention to Mr. Person as nomination Messrs. Breckinridge and Lane.

desire it, and that is about all the contest or controversy we could find between them. All beyond that amounts to very little.- Daily Journal, 26th inst.

no pledge—tailed to redeem no promise. No charge of official neglect can be brought against him—no sins of omission or commission can be laid at his door. Least official neglect can be brought against him—no sins of omission or commission can be laid at his door. Least of the neglect can be brought against him—no sins of omission or commission can be laid at his door. Least of the neglect can be brought against him—no sins of the neglect can be decision, they would have been satisfied to the decision, they would have been satisfied with non-intervention, and the acknowledge adjudication; since the decision, they would have been satisfied with non-intervention, and the acknowledge adjudication; since the decision, they would have been satisfied with non-intervention, and the acknowledge omission or commission can be laid at his door. Least of all, can such be charged by the people of Wilmington, for the promotion of whose interests he, as a North for the promotion of whose interests he, as a North for the promotion of whose interests he, as a North for the promotion of whose interests he, as a North for the promotion of whose interests he, as a North for the promotion of whose interests he, as a North for the democratic nominees.

Waiving all questions of the merits or demerits of Mr. Douglas because of his doctrines on the Convention—sometimes under the pretence of a plating different principles of non-intervention, nor because of his doctrines of qualified popular sovereignty in the Convention with which Mr. B. honors the Supreme times in the admission and rejection of delegates by the profit of qualified popular sovereignty in the Tritories, as is so of the did not object to Mr. Douglas because of his doctrines of qualified popular sovereignty in the Convention with which Mr. B. honors the Supreme which I saw was almost certain; the division would have been prostrate, and I and my with the Administration, from his advocacy of what they who do not how down and obey when "he says so." Carolinien, anxious to see a North Carolina port built up, has always man ested a warm solicitude. As a candidate for Governor, he opposed a project deeply affecting her interests and the interests of her works—as Governor he has neglected no proper opportunity to advance those interests; yet, strange as it may seem, there are few points at which the crusade for his defeat is more which was well calculated, if it was not intended, to break in some Quixotic expedition to attain results, to minister to far-fetched individual hopes, but each of these would have the highest legal tribunal known to the law. fair man if it is. Governor Ellis will be elected. Of that we have little doubt—none, indeed, if our Democratic were the ruling majority of the New York delegation. friends half do their duty. Of a very large majority in They held the balance of power, and madly, and selfishly, and corruptly used it for the disruption of the democratic the State we are certain, if all who really think he ought to be elected will only act according to their convictions. Shall it go forth, then, that the more friendly interest an executive officer of the State manifests in favor of the executive officer of the State we are certain, if all who really think he ought to a fixed point to subsect their infamous schemes. They were there charged to take them at their word, without saying how much or how little faith I had in their professions. I saw they stitutely executed the executive field to take them at their word, without saying how much or how little faith I had in their professions. I saw they stitutely executed the executive field to take them at their word, without saying how much or how living in the executive field to the cont

Protection in the Territories...The LAW.

For public information we insert the following ex-States, at page 11, note (b) in margin.

the United States for their common and equal benefit; and more-conduct which secured them the designation of every citizen has a right to take with h m into the terri- political gamblers upon the floor of the Convention-their tory any article of property, including his slaves; which every act was to oppose the wishes and resist each, any, the Constitution recognises as property, and piedges the Federal Government for its protection."—Dred Scott v era States, and their every effort, in season and out of sea-Sand ord, 19 How. 395.

and the Constitution to the attention of those Opposi- torm, and with repeated asseverations, they could not and tion orators who, by denouncing the Democratic platform, make open war upon both.

places in North Carolina have been discontinued: At ernment. [Applause.] Lyons' Store, Bladen county ; Sladesville, Hyde county, and Chimney Rock, Rutherford county.

sythe county.

Speech of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, At the Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting in Ne York, on Wednesday Evening, July 18 h, 1860.

Mr. Dickinson spoke as follows: Mr. PRESIDENT AND MY FELLOW-CITIZENS :- Ever-fleeti g Time has brought upon us another period prescribed by the Constitution for the election of Chief Magistrate of this great Confederacy-a popular struggle known to no people under heaven but ourselves, and exceeding in interest and importance anything known in the history of governments

among men, civilized or savage. [Applause] Upon preceding similar cases, generally, it has been the good fortune of that great party to which you and I belong -of that party which has swayed the destinies of the counpresent moment-to stand united in principle and purpose ciples, such united energies, and such harmonious action, its banner the sacred words equality-it plucked hoarytension before the great tribunal of the people-it was radical in the reformation of abuses-it was conservative in the stitution was its pillar and its cloud, and progress was its borders extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific-we subdued and fertilized new territories-we civil zed, educated, after years of conflict with the democracy, finally been premacy of the Constitution and the equality of the States. Its present Administration, by a wise and farseeing foreign and domestic policy, was quietly advancing the great interests of the country in spite of the efforts of fees without umphs. If to-day that great conservative party of the peo-ple and the Constitution—the country's safety and the patened, its forces scattered, its energies weighed down, and there are forebodings that its proud banner may foll trailing in the dust, lot it be remembered that it is not the fault of the party or its principles, or of its masses that it is thus graded, but that it is because, in an evil moment, its management fell into the hands of the selfish, corrup', and venal, he have betrayed the trusts half gained by steath, half confided to them, and because, in attempting to use its poworganization, divided it into sections and brought them into E. Badger was a very great man, agreeing in that opin- conflict with each other, it stead of concentrating all its

This organization, with many elements of person delever-ness, bodes evil to the test interests of true freedem and humanity; it is founded in a ctional disturbance; its ailment is prejudice and passion; its efforts calculated to arquote old Hickory's opinion of John Bell. Pity Mr. ray State against State, section against section, man against in, brother against brother; to destroy all kindly relations and light up the fires of sectional discord and strife, to talent. He might as well not have it for any good it | end in a battle of blood. Though its managers threw overboard its great founder and leader, Gov. Seward- (cheers ts true theories are belched by the Summers and the Cheewas galled by the prospect of the certain defeat of his d sturbs and embitters the social relations; it severs the holy ties of religious brotherhood: it breaks the bonds of a We have a word to say about the Democratic plat. the revolution; it destroys commercial interests and the interchanges of trade | it degrades us as a nation before the form. The Democratic platform simply demands that envious monarchies of earth, and deprives us of our inherent the General Government should do its duty by extend. power to vindicate our rights; it sows broadcast the terriing to persons and property in the Territories or wher- may resp in due season a harvest of ashes and cesolar a --

bled at Charleston and organized for business. A holy man, at first regarding this clique as and forvent su procation invokes the favor of the beneficent -levity is humored in silence, and even larking fraud is Again, the Democratic platform contains the follow- abashed and cowers for a hiding-place. [ ensation ] But the prayer is over, and a band of conspirators take possession of the assemblage, and, has cad of a National Conven-Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a tuen, a great nuckstering bazilar is creeted a political trade

> The ral ng faction had smalled up the scent of four hundred millions of spoil, and for them the Admisistration of Douglas was expected to rein milk and honey, snow-powcess, the Convention proved unequal to the emeregency.

The discussion between the Sheriff candidates at night, the great wrong, deprived of their head and without a demwas marked by mutual courtesy. The fact is, that the ocratic body, proceeded to nominate Mesers. Donglas and gates to the National Convention as possible, and to make a office is a desirable one, and two very clever gentlemen | Fitzpatrick, as we were informed amidst tremendous en- last final experimental effort for union for the sake of the of course to a slight incumbrance, held by one Abraham tential is fluence. I exerted it to bring all elements into one Gov. Ellis is precisely the same man that he was passed a house on the shore where they were fidding and others and criticized by mole-eyed vision, it was substantwo years ago, only with this recommendation—that he once in each half hour passed the house again, and the State in popular addresses, and the democracy responded has been tried and not found wanting. He has violated | boatmen swore they were fidding and dancing in every | by electing the most important portion of the ticket placed

tion be opposed by her citizens? We will not believe considerations, and to desire the unity, and harmony, and success of the democracy; they proclaimed, personally and and gambling resorts they betrayed their trust, and repeated success of the democracy; they proclaimed, personally and through their accredited organs, that, in their view, the southern States were entitled to name a candidate, and declared that it would be their first policy to second such clared that it would be their first policy to second such clared that it would be their first policy to second such clared that it would be their first policy to second such clared that it would be their first policy to second such clared that it would be their first policy to second such clared that it would be their first policy to second such clared the process of the democracy; they proclaimed, personally and the cheats abroad which they practised at home, they would expose to the world their ewn perfidious natures, and described to the cheats abroad which they practised at home, they would brasks bill on that principle all over the State in 1854, in 1855, and in 1856, and he has no excuse for pretending to be in doubt as to my position on that question.

Once more in solid phalanx around the Democratic bander. Let us give the Nothing party as good and sound tract from Brightly's Digest of Laws of the United the South, and with such professions and false pretences on their lips they went to Charleston. But from the moment they entered the Convention at Charleston until it was final-"The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of by broken up by their base conduct and worse faith at Balti son, by night and by day, was to force upon the Southern We commend this authoritative statement of the law States a candidate whose creed they repudiated and condemned-a candidate they had declared in the most solemn porter in the democratic Senate, and whose especial adherents had just aided the republicans in the election of a he most influential and commanding positions in the Gov-

Those who ruled, and dictated to, and wielded the vote ternal division and strice as a proud day in their country's erty, from all enjoyments of and participation in the country is

leges and immunity by corrupt appliances-who thrive in its fo tid atmosphere, and swell to obese proportions like

or many years, the noble efforts of a Jackson and a Tompkins, has, in the hands of "political gambless," been de-Convention which admitted them to seats; cheating delegaons who trusted them; cheating everybody and everything with which they came in contact, except Mr. Douglas. nained together so that they might finally have cheated

They have overthrown the democratic masses, but "woe o the riders that trampled them down." Political gamelers! you have breathed your contagion throughout the mocratic citadel, and profaned and polluted its very walls. You have defiled its holy places by your corrupting influence; unclean beasts fold in the area of its temples, and thy reptiles have inhabited the sanctuary of its gods. Its owering Eagle of Liberty has fied, for a brief season, and oul ravens croak for prey and whet their bloody beaks and irty talons upon its sacred altars. Political gamblers, you ave perpetrated your last cheat-consummated your last fraud upon the democratic party, for you will never again be trusted. Henceforth you will be held and treated as poical outlaws, and set at defiance. There is no fox so crafbut his hide thally goes to the hatters. [Laughter.]ou will bang upon its, skirts to regain power, and lie in less, and are only dangerous to those who trust you. With ants. It has sometimes been said, but erroneously, that I non-intervention which every true democrat has advocated, and giving effect to the decision of the court, and nothing mbush for revenge; but as an open enemy you are power-

etribution, and yours is at hand : For time at last sets all things even, And if we do but watch the hour. There never yet was human power Who could evade, if unforgiven, The patient search and vigil long Of him who treasures up a wrong." [Applause.]

The defection of a wing of the democratic party in 1847. under cover of advocating "free-soil" principles, defeated Gen. Cass in 1848, and prostrated the power of the Demothose who advocated a coalition of sections, and a division of spoils, for the purpose of securing patronage and of Legarding it as most shamefully deand all the arguments I could command ; but the necessities | for no other reason. of effice-seeking patriotism were too strong for me, and under the ministrations of some who had received a taste of official favor, and were willing to barter principles for place, and the acquescence of good natured weakness, the foul

A monster of such irightful mien. That to be hated needs but to be seen. Being who has vouch-afed to us, as a people, so many bless have usually realized the humiliating illustration of the poet

Being once familiar with its face,

First see, then pily, then embrace. Hereafter, when democrats or others abroad fail to understand what they term the tangled web of New York Politics. political, commercial, postal and military point of view, is sales is opened-management inaugurates her slimy and re-broad-because the same chique of "postical gamblers," nighty Republic is put up take the board of a public pauper | their langs upon the party organizations at home from betional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific live who were for them, and thus attain by transfer to them, and thus attain by transfer and position they gain railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean at the particular result, regardless of popular sentiment or of con by the very patrollage placed in their hands by those having earliest practicable moment.

| Description of the particular result, regardless of popular sentiment or of con by the very patrollage placed in their hands by those having earliest practicable moment. it dispensation. This enables them to drive a profitable heir ordinary pursuits and looking to popular sentiment to

This clique and its accomplice and sympathizers professand condemned by the democratic party everywher, and then, without the least inconvenience, professed the docis who e creed, and swore allegiance again to its princi ales. Many of the old free-soil wing have proved to be mong the most reliable and faithful members in the party hey knew its weak points, and, having perfected their malovements and to rule or ruin in party affairs, generally dothey became formidable, and thus did a great and generous earty yield to their impious demands from time to time, rather than see their treacherous arms turned against the der such preterces, but bogus delegations, made up to suit democratic encampment, while its hosts wer, engaged in a Eli W. Hall, Esq., opened the discussion. F. D. the convenience and necessity of the occasion, were put in Poisson, Esq., followed—then Col. Person, and next O. their places. [Applause.]

As the great conflict of 1860 approached, it was obvious A decision so abhorrent to every principle of common that New York must be the battle-ground over the Consti-I commend with my whole heart the spirit, and approve the divisions in the ranks, for any purposes, under any circumconduct of the president, Gen. Cushing, who refused longer stances. I knew that divisions, no matter how arising, their rule or ruin policy I know it was loud in its profes-The remaining faction, made up chiefly of delegates from siens of barmony, for foreign consumption, and to gull the republican States, whose delegations were the authors of masses, and I determined to take it at its word—to discounhusiasm. - Vermont and the other New England States, and | Union! Events at Syracuse, whither I went to promete rethe whole Northwest, were pledged to Mr. Douglas (subject | conciliations and prevent disruptions, gave my voice a po-Lincoln) with deafening applause. [Laughter.] Some flat- organization, which should represent the Empire State, and,

left New York powerless for good, and old-line democrats seemingly responsible, and I determined to give those who had power to rule or ruin, and a determination suited to the bate with Mr. Lincoln, previous to the Dred Scott decision, occasion, undisputed power to rule, after associating with in answer to certain questions proposed by Mr. Lincoln, Mr. hang on to the skirts of the would-be-again U. S. Senathem all the good influences I could command. They proty of New York could afford unbounded compensation for a consummation so devoutly to be wished. [Applause] In short, I say, they would have the power. I meant they should have the responsibility with it, and they had both.— The power they might have exercised so as to have given life, and health, and joy, and unquestioned success to the democratic party of the State and nation. But they chose to exercise it in an opposite direction, and now let them prepare for the responsibility which they cannot escape. They have, that they might advance the selfish purposes of a corrupt clique, with malice aforethought, wickedly and wantonly committed the crime-let them stand up in the world's pillory and suffer the penalty due to falsehood, treachery, ingratitude and baseness. When I threw my whole soul into an effort to unite 'he democratic party of this State, I determined if it was finally unsuccessful, because of the bad conduct of this trading combination, that I would never again make an effort to unite the party with such material Post Offices at the following Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives—two of in it. That effort at union would have been crowned with complete success but for them, for the ranks of the party had closed up, and the masses bailed a deliverance from in-

branded upon their guilty foreheads, ot Charleston-" success without than with them, and we have proved now, "Political Gamblers!"—who hang lestering upon the labbies to the satisfaction of all, how vain the attempt for a party of State and Federal legislation to purchase chartered privil to repose upon such rotten foundation, and hereafter their power will not be courted, nor their necessities rewarded by democratic administrations. No, I shall hereafter make no efforts for union where they are to be recognized, but nothing but faction will follow their lead.

band of fiddlers and dancers, and the democratic party of those who have said it. And it would be well for the polikins, has, in the hands of "political gamblers," been degraded by practices which would dishonor the resorts of a graded by practices which would dishonor the resorts of a Peter Funk in cast-off clothing; cheating the sentiment of the people of the State and nation; cheating a great and the people of the State and nation; cheating a great and the people of the State and nation; cheating the purpose of enabling them to cheat; cheating the Convention to extend or prohibit slavery in the Termitories, but that the people of the States and the Termitory, to enjoy just such that the people of a single electoral vote.

Convention which admitted them to seats; cheating delegation to each other, and are entirely different, have been strangely and unparticular that the people of the state and nation; cheating a great and the ferritory donably confounded, but I will state the true definitions of all when the sentiment of all which a distinct control of the convention broken or nothing, and hence the result. The Convention broken or nothing, and hence the result. The Convention broken or nothing, and hence the result. The Convention broken or nothing, and hence the result. It will core sticked and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it was Douglas and surrendered for the public good; here it wa ries should be left, while a Territory, to enjoy just such get a single electoral vote. rights as to carrying their slaves with them when removing. The democratic party, und into the Territories or exclusion therefrom, as it should be in the fable, which gave up the lead for a time to the tail inheld by the courts belonging to them. Squatter Sovereign stead of the head, to prevent its clamor, and in attempting organs, from day to day, that the Convention had not re- ty claims the sovereign right of the people of a Territory to to go tail foremost it stuck fast, and thus remained—the tail exclude the introduction of slavery from the Territory, by refusing to give up the right to go ahead. And thus will hostile territorial legislation, regardless of the construction | the demosratic party remain until it sheds its tapering exgiven to the Constitution by the decisions of the Supreme tremity which lasists on being honored with command .-Court. Before the Dred Scott decision this was an open [Applause.] question; since that decision, it is so no longer. The difference is plainly this: non-intervention by Congress and qualified and absurdity of their own position, for the mad and selfish popular sovereignty proposed such territorial legislation as prostration of the democratic party-to alarm the fears of should be in deference to, subject to, and in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court upon the great question. Squatter sovereignty defies the authority of the courts, and they proclaim that the national democracy who have placed asserts the power of the territorial legislature to exclude in nomination Breckinnidge and Lane, are the advocates of slavery from the Territory by law, absolutely regardless of a slave code for the Territories. This ideal bantling was the construction given to the Constitution by the Court.

It has been often said, wi'h troth, that I was the first to introduce the principle of non-intervention and qualified pofavor it has been assigned to me; but when it has been breadth, as adopted in the Convention of democratic States greeted with popular applause it has had numerous claim which nominated Breckinridge and Lane. It is the same ower, as with individuals, there is a day of reckoning and ter sovereignty. I was, and am, an advocate of non-inter more. Let every democrat read it with unclouded vision, vention, with qualified popular sovereignty; that is, with and not through the smoked glass of incipient abolitionism; the right of the people to legislate in harmony with the Coneighty, and hold it to be an out-and ort absurdity, for it makes the laws of a territorial legislature to override the equality there enunciated, as established and guaranteed by Constitution of the United States. non-intervention in the Territories, and suggesting the prin-

The resolutions which I introduced in 1847, proposing ciple of popular sovereignty in a qualified form, proposed, and is already on his way to that organization in his sympathy cratic party in the State and nation. While its sections as shown by the speech which followed their introduction, were yet standing, or profe sing to stand, on principles or that the territorial legislature should keep in view such condoctrines in direct antagonism to each other, there were st action as should be given to the Constitution by the Supreme Court, and legislate in harmony with and in declaratory obedience to it. They were never brought to a vote because practical measures, involving the precise question, "beating the whigs." Regarding it as most shamefully de-moralizing, I resided it with all the force I could summon, came under consideration soon after their introduction, and

In 1848, Mr. Calhoun, myself, and others, were upon the committee charged with a bill, known as the Clayton Compromise. I proposed, and Mr. Calhoun assented, that the bill should be framed upon the principle of non-intervent on, scheme was consummated; individuals obtained place and and it was so framed, and so passed the Senate, but was, plause.] From that day to the present elements, therefore of Representatives. The only difference between Mr. Calunknown and unheard of in the history of the party, be- houn and myself upon the subject, then or at any other time. came rife, wielded by "political gamblers." Since then was this; he proposed that the bill should recognise, in depacked, and the management of the party machinery has been assigned to its chief and assistant engineers, with as perty included, and there be protected. With ut affirming forced upon the public by the process of political machine-

in the Territories by Congress, or any interference with the regular delegations from a large number of States were re subject whatever. Nor am I influenced in this conclusion by the local laws of the Territory in question, either natural or artificial-the laws of nature or the laws of man; and, for all the purposes of the present action, I will not inquire what they are in either respect. I will stand upon the true principles of non-intervention, in the broadest possible sense. for non-intervention's sake, to uphold the fundamental principles of freedom, and for no other reason, and will leave and privileges as are theirs under the Constitution and laws | garded it in making the nominations, for at no time, bogus of the United States, without addition or diminution from such rights by the action of Congress.'

The Kansas and Nebraska bili, except in its disturbance of the Missouri line, contained no new principle whatever, but copied the same non intervention principle which had been recognised by Congress, and awaited the judicial con-

Scot decision by the Supreme Court of the United States. trade in political affairs, when democrats are prosecuting pronounced after unusual labor and deliberation, construing the Constitution and the rights of citizens of States in for all those who propose to abide by the Constitution and laws. The substance of the decision was this

the United States for their common and equal benefit, through | delegations, and a bogus toil! Laughter.] another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and I gether. [Laughter] common benefit, and if open to any it must be open to all. The question recurs, what shall we do? Do? Why,

tery any article of property which the Constitution of the alliances of every name and kind. The readiest, surest, xercise any more authority over property of that descrip- candidates and our creed. We shall then commence to deion than it may constitutionally exercise over property of serve success, and if we persevere in this stern path of conmy other kind. The act of Congress therefore, prohibiting stitutional recitude, we shall preserve our self-respect, a citizen of the United States from taking with him slaves | command the respect of all others, and our efforts will be when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is crowned with triumph for our party and our principles, the an exercise of anthority over private property which is not | good influences of which will last when party managers and warranted by the Constitution, and the removal of the plain | tricksters and their vile schemes are forgotten, or retiff by his owner to that Territory gave him no title to free-

Now, if all had acquiesced in this decision, like good can cus- bad yielded willing and cheerful assent and obedience it as an authentic construction of the fundamental law, ories would have been at rest, and the democratic party would have been on its way rejoicing. But every kind of more manly than its accomplices in mischief, openly denounced it and defied it, as it is wont to do all legal obstaagoguism inflated itself-fanaticism foamed, and trimming cowardice shrunk around it, and insisted that the question to deny to the citizens of the slave States the benefits of the lecision, either in theory or practice.

awa ting in good faith the decision of the courts before this

These are the articles of creed proposed by Mr. Donglas

ocrats, and that the party would be compensated in the re- slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a state sults which would follow. I have if by treacherous schemes constitution. Mr. Lincoln knew that I had answered that

> published, Mr. Douglas states his position thus : " It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may for that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere un-less it is supported by local police regulations Those po-lice regulations can only be established by the local legisla-

ture; and if the people are opposed to slavery they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill. I hope Mr. Lincoln deems my answer satisfactory tory on that point.'

If it be true that the territorial legislature can by an act exclude the citizen of a Southern State, with his slave prop-Inose who raied, and dictated to. and wielded the vote of the New York delegation, through the fraudulent process of the New York delegation to stiff their sentiments, while small minorities were released from it, in others, to suit the purposes of the country.

Those who raied, and dictated to. and wielded the vote of the New York delegation, through the fraudulent process of the New York delegation, through the fraudulent process of and participation in the composition and the country. But they have torn open again its wounds to suit they have to suit t

For these doctrines the Southern States refused to accept Mr. Douglas as a candidate; and who, had he been with fusal to accept and support Mr. Douglas, they had taken their stand deliberately, after mature consideration-their aro and the footsteps of power and by false pretences pro war upon any faction under their treacherous rule, and avowal was before the country and was well understood; tion, which is not concealed, they had a right to set him cure themselves, or vile tools, places of efficial trust and emolument, that they may pack and control caucuses and conventions at the expense of the people they defraud and lettray, while honest men are engaged in their industrial avocations to earn their bread.

Oh, how has once the noble spirit of the democracy proud banner once waved triumphant over a conquered world, degenerated in the pursuit of sensual delights to a bond of fiddlers and defearers and the democratic party of those who have said it. And it would be well for the poli-

those who have said it. And it would be well for the political magpies, who chatter so flippantly upon the subject, to learn their lesson before they prate it. [Laughter.] The two principles, which really have no relation to each other, two principles, which really have no relation to each other, and are entirely different have no relation to each other. New York, founded in the spirit of Jefferson, and emulating, tical magpies, who chatter so flippantly upon the subject, one candidate upon the Southern States, and in this persisgraded by practices which would dishoner the resorts of a and are entirely different, have been strangely and unpartitional it up at Baltimore. It was of all others an occasion when

The democratic party, under such rule, is like the serpent

For the purpose of turning attention from the weakness the timid-shake the knees of the weak, and minister to the morbid cravings of a lingering a d dormant abolitionism, begotten by design upon ignorance, and is supported by empty noise and brazen clamor. The platform asked for, and insisted upon, by Southern States, was just what the pular sovereignty into Congress for the government of the Constitution entitles them to, as construed by the Supreme Territories. When the doctrine has been regarded with dis- Court, and nothing more. Here it is in all its length and stitution for their domestic government. I never was an ad- or sentence, or syllable this terrific slave code reposes; and vocate for, or a believer in, the doctrine of equatter sover- when read, and weighed, and understood, let all who canhe Constitution, and authorized and vindicated by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, remember that he has taken the first lesson in abolition republicanism. with a sectional, bigoted creed and narrow political belief.

Let us hereafter hear no more from any one professing the democratic creed, and pretending devotion and obe dience to the Constitution and laws, in denunciation of the Southern Democratic States, or asserting that they have either proposed or demanded a slave code, or that the Conention of democratic States which nominated Breckinridge and Lane have adopted one, but let all such toolish fabrica tions be left to the rantings of Summer, and Cheever, and Giddlings, and their sombre associates.

The public and private his ory of our nominees consties their enlogy. Both are now and for years have been high places in the Government. Mr. Breckinridge is an ble, intrepid, and popular statesman, and Gen. Lane has written his name upon his country's history with his sword They are true friends of the Constitution and free from the expediency clap-traps of the day. They were placed in

jected, and begas contestants, some of them without pretence of regularity or delegated authority, were admitted n their places, while regular delegations from numerous other states, because of this outrage, withdrew, and this pretended regular Convention was a mere fraction of one, partly but not wholly filled up with unauthorized persons com the outside. It acted in violation of the uniform rule of democratic National Conventions, which it had itself a the people of the Territories and of the States to such rights | depted, requiring two thirds to nominate, and then disredelegates included, did the votes reach near a two-thirds ote. Its nominee for Vice President was Mr. Fitzpatrick, who declined to accept such a nomination, and the regularity of Mr. Johnson, who now runs as Vice President with Mr. Douglas, consists in the request of some half-dozen in dividuals, after the adjournment, that he should run, and in which request it seems he cordially united. The regular After the passage of all these measures came the Dred president of the Convention, Gen. Cushing, left his chair and went away, and presided over the Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane; so that the regularity of the nomination of Douglas and Johnson may be summed up in the Territories, as Mr. Calhoun and other Southern states. this; that Mr. John on was not, and has not yet been, men had contended, and thus settling the question forever. nominated by any Convention; that Mr. Douglas was nominated by delegates of an irregular fractional, broken up Convention-without a head-without a democratic "The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of body, but a mere skeleton, half soft, half republican State

No one pretends that the nominations of Breckinridge an exercise no power over the rights of persons or proper | and Lane have the authority of a regular National Convenof a citizen in the Territory which is prohibited by the ton, according to the usages of the party. But they have Constitution. The Government and the citizens, whenever | more claim to regularity than the other. This Convention the Territory is opened to settlement, both cuter it with had a head in the president of the whole Convention. It their respective rights defined and limited by the Congress, had a democratic body in the regular delegations from all Congress has no right to prohibit the citizens of any par | the sure democratic States - a majority of the States of the ticular State or States from taking up there, while it per | Union-it had no bogus extremity, and it had a platform o mils citizens of other States to do so. Nor has it a right to manly principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity upon give privileges to one class of citizens which it refuses to which every true democrat of the whole Union can stand

stand resolutely by principle, and let the storm rage on-Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Ter | there is sunshine beyond the clouds shun all entangling nited States recognises as property. The Constitution of speediest, most honorable way to success, is to repudiate he United States recognises slaves as property, and pledges all fusions, all factions, all patchwork, all devices, all expected Government to protect it, and Congress cannot pedients, all efforts to be upon both sides, and stand by our membered only to be hated and exercrated. [Cheers for BRECKINEIDGE and LANE and DANIEL S. DICKINSON. ]

Gov. Ellis connected Mr. Badger's name with the highest tribunal, the question of slavery in the Terri. the ad valeren scheme, in-his speech, because he found it so connected in the report of the Opposition Convention, panying each package. means was resorted to to evade it. Rampant abolitionism, as such report appeared in the columns of the leading and most influential organ of the Opposition party in cles to the consummation of its own distempered idea -dem- the State. He had a right to show who were the promment sponsors and endorsers of that scheme, and to reawas not decided—and all these combined together sought con from their position and antecedents what were their objects in putting it forth, and he did so, as he had a I repeat, the South were satisfied with non-intervention, right to do. The political record of any public man i awarting in good tarth the decision of the courts before this adjudication; since the decision, they would have been sat-

get out of this matter by abuse of Gov. Ellis is worthy to which the South object. In the celebrated campaign de- of the spirit of adulation and man-worship of those who

> What is the difference between Fillmore and The first went for Know Nothing-ism, the latter go

Spite of all the bragging of our opponents, the sound,

After the Dred Scott decision had been pronounced and a political beating as we gave the Know Nothing.

Learn in chilbhood, if you can, that happiness is not or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution, the outside but inside. A good heart and clear conscience people have the lawful means to introduce it as they please, brings happiness; no riches or circumstances alone ever

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to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this



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